

LABOR LEADERS ARRAIGN "CITS."

"We Came Here for a Conference, Not to Listen to Speeches."

AN EXCITING ENDING.

Workmen Charge the Union with Attempting to Mislead Them.

THREATEN RETALIATION.

Dr. Rainsford and Other Speakers Address the Cooper Union Gathering.

REAL ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It Is Declared to Be "The Government of the City of New York"—National Questions Are to Play No Part in the Contest.

"We came here to a conference, not to listen to speeches, Mr. Chairman. If you persist in the course you have been following, you will not only drive votes away from your movement, but you will lose the votes you already have."

The above words, excitedly spoken, at the end of the "conference" held under the auspices of the Citizens' Union last night, in the meeting room at Cooper Union, started the officials of the union who were present, and threw the entire meeting into confusion.

As was told in the Journal, the union sent out an invitation to representative workmen to meet in conference last night. The call was signed by several labor leaders, who are members of the union, and the men who received invitations construed them to mean that it was to be a conference for the purpose of an exchange of opinions, and to agree upon some plan to solidify the labor vote.

About three hundred men and one woman responded, and when they reached the hall it did not take them long to ascertain that they were simply to sit still and listen to speeches advocating the Citizens' Union movement.

As the last speaker concluded Professor A. M. Molina, editor of the Spanish edition of the Scientific American, leaped to his feet and uttered the words quoted above. Before Chairman Charles F. Wingate could answer him Cornelius McSweeney, a member of the Central Labor Union, arose and said:

"We came here to-night under the impression that this was to be a conference between workmen and the Citizens' Union. Instead of that we have been listening to a lot of speeches and have not had an opportunity to give our views. I do not agree with all the things that have been said here to-night, and I differ radically with some of the speakers. I thought we were to meet here and discuss a plan of action."

"Are you a member of the union? Have you any right to say what its plan of action is to be?" asked the chairman.

"I have the right that you gave me when you asked me to come here to a conference. I believe in the Citizens' Union, but before I sign as a member I want to know what the union intends to do. This looks to me like a 'snip' affair. If we are invited to a conference we don't want to come here and have other men speak for us, and then let the impression go out through the press that the sentiments expressed here are the views of the workmen of this city. I have some ideas that might prove to be a good thing for the union. I came here thinking I would have an opportunity of expressing them."

This Didn't Satisfy Them.

James B. Reynolds, chairman of the Executive Committee, hurriedly mounted the platform and tried to explain that the meeting was but a preliminary one for the purpose of explaining the position of the union on the issues that have arisen in the pending campaign. Mr. Reynolds's explanation did not satisfy those present, and cries came from different parts of the room:

"We were called here to a conference, why don't we have a conference?"

"If you keep on in that way you will not muster enough votes to keep out of third place in the campaign," declared S. G. Hess, another Central Labor Union delegate.

"The laboring men worked hard in the campaign of 1893, (the Henry George year) and if we find this movement right we want to take off our coats and work harder than we do at the bench or in the shop and keep the 68,000 votes we polled then in line. We will not permit ourselves to be duped, however, by the thievery and roguery of an self constituted committee, and hence are not going to be sold out by any committee of two hundred and fifty."

When order was finally restored Chairman Wingate said that a conference would soon be held at which everybody would have a chance to speak. The labor men left the room, saying they had been imposed upon and did not propose to buy any "gold bricks" from anybody. The union managers were greatly put out by this unexpected number on the programme, and referred to it as an attempt on the part of their enemies to injure their cause.

For Honest Government.

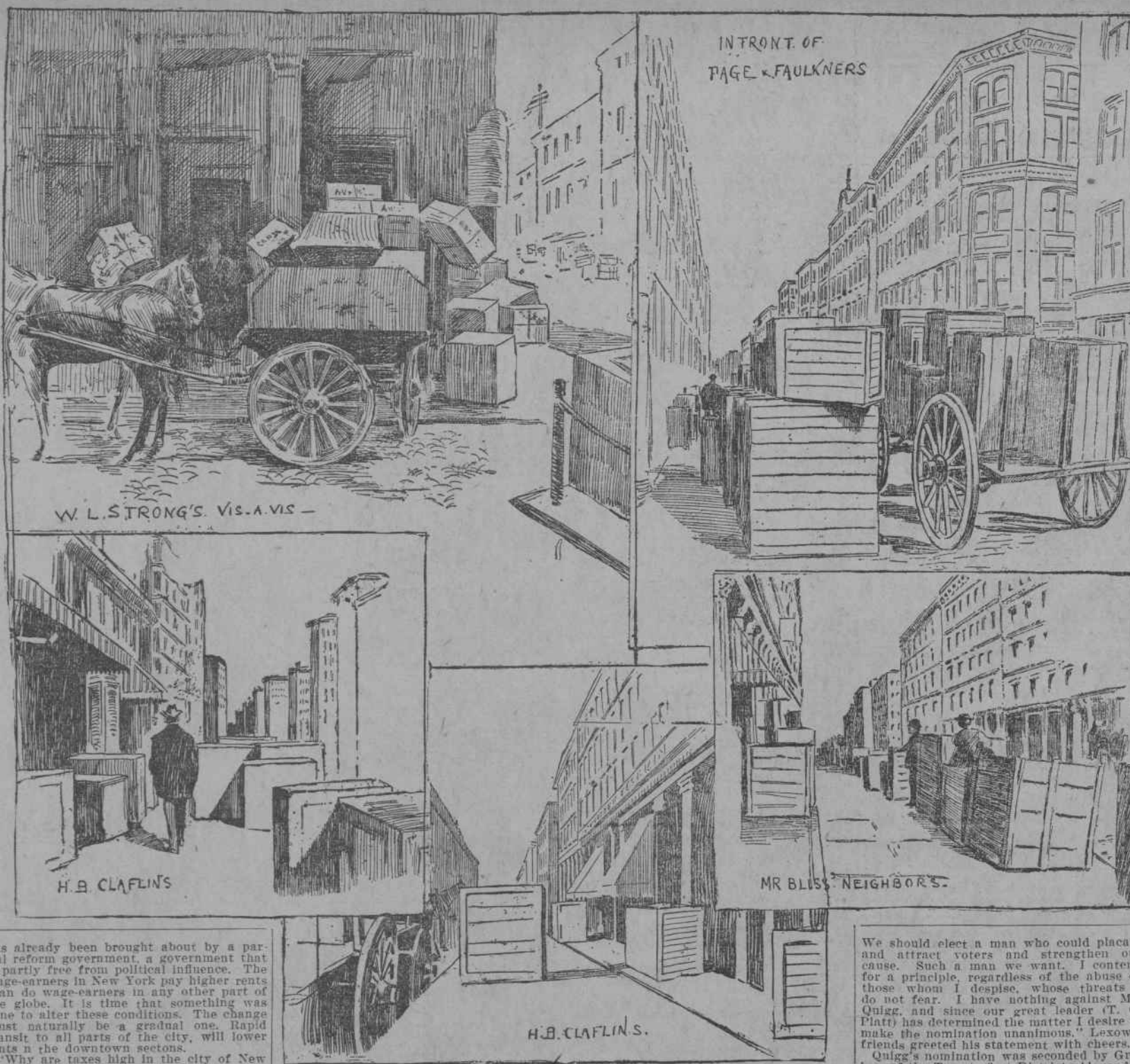
James B. Reynolds was the first speaker of the evening. He said the city did not want a "business administration," but did want an honest, capable municipal government. He briefly outlined the purposes of the union and then gave way to the Rev. William S. Rainsford, who was the principal speaker of the evening. Dr. Rainsford said in part:

"The question of the government of the City of New York is to be settled by the citizens of the city for their own benefit and no other question must be permitted to intrude. Separate elections have been given to us for this purpose, and we have the power in our own hands. Men of character in the community come to me and say if this thing is done or that thing is done it means support for Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley. I tell you the only question to be settled is the government of the city. Vote for Mr. Bryan if you want to, but do not do it next November."

The wage-earners of New York have never made their influence felt, because they have never had leaders they could trust, and if they did have them they wouldn't trust them. The wage-earners have never been united. They have never trusted the men they have put forward. The workmen must have leaders whom they can trust, and they must trust them.

"A great change in our local government

Go to Niagara Falls and spend Decoration Day. Only half rates by the New York Central.—Advt.



Sidewalk Obstructions in Front of the Business Houses of Noted Reformers.

QUIGG IS ELECTED COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

One Hundred and Seventy-eight Votes For, Four Against Him.

OPPOSITION UNEXPECTED.

A Big Row Was Raised When Charles K. Lexow Arose to Explain.

By a vote of 178 to 4, thirty-three members not voting, Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee at an adjourned meeting of that body held last night in Murray Hill Lyceum, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue.

The following members of the Sixth District delegation are those who were recorded by Secretary George R. Manchester as voting against Quigg:

Joseph Maresca. John Moran.
Joseph A. Dias. Thomas J. Launey.

It was evident from the lukewarm manner in which Quigg was received by the committee that had Platt kept his hands off and permitted the committee to work its own will that Edward Lauterbach's successor would not have been Congressman Quigg.

Quigg Put in Nomination.

When Temporary Chairman George R. Bidwell called the County Committee to order the assembly room of the Murray Hill Lyceum was crowded to the doors. After Edward Lauterbach's resignation as

chairman had been formally accepted upon motion of Fred S. Gibbs, Frank Platt, son of the Senator, placed Quigg in nomination in behalf of the Nineteenth Assembly District. The applause which followed the nomination was so feeble that to hide the weakness of their support the Quigg men began to cheer.

Charles K. Lexow, who had been one of Quigg's bitterest opponents, was recognized by the chair. "In behalf of the Twenty-second District," he said, "I desire to endorse the nomination of Mr. Quigg, and in doing so I wish to explain my position. (Cat calls and cheers.)"

"I asked at the time of Mr. Lauterbach's resignation that a caucus be called and the nomination of a successor to him made by it. My request was totally ignored, why, I do not know. When we had office to fill we called a caucus and named a District Attorney, and"

"I rise to a question of information," angrily interrupted Fred S. Gibbs; "we don't want caucus secrets divulged."

Confusion and Hisses. Instantly all was confusion. Cat calls, hisses, cheers and cries of "Sit down!" "Give him a show!" "Go on! Go on!" drowned the demand of the chairman for order.

Order was finally restored, and Mr. Lexow continued:

"We are on the eve of a great campaign. I know and share the regret with which you consent to Mr. Lauterbach's retirement. I know and share your gratitude for his splendid services, your confidence in his inspiring leadership and the personal affection with which you regard him."

Nobody can doubt that it is the prime duty of every voter who believes in pure government as against corrupt government, who believes that the laws should be respected and public order enforced, who are grouped under the name of Bryanism, to spend his days and nights from now until the 23d of November in efforts to defeat the Tammany candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York. The majority by which our victory was achieved in 1893 was only 10 per cent of the total vote. It was sufficient, but it is not a majority out of which a new party can be created to act independently of the Republican party, and those who advocate that policy so plainly invite disaster that they must not expect to escape the charge of intending disaster. The position of the Republican party is plain and easily understood. It has been declared by the leader under whose guidance we have won so many victories."

It was not within his contemplation, we may be sure, that so noble a city, with so splendid a destiny, should be handed over to the tender mercies of an association of political brigands. It does not intend an arrogant disregard of the rights and opinions of those voters more or less identified with the Democratic party, who are disposed to resist Tammany Hall. Still less would it offer countless offence to that Republican opinion which, not wholly in sympathy with our organization, is, nevertheless, valiant and sincere."

After the adjournment of the meeting the chairman announced that after next Monday the would establish himself at County Headquarters, 100 Madison avenue, to remain until election day.

We should elect a man who could placate and attract voters and strengthen our cause. Such a man we want. I contend for a principle, regardless of the abuse of those whom I despise, whose threats I do not fear. I have nothing against Mr. Quigg, and since our great leader (T. C. Platt) has determined the matter I desire to make the nomination unanimous. Lexow's friends greeted his statement with cheers.

Quigg's nomination was seconded by Gruber, of the Twenty-first District; Alexander T. Mason, of the Twenty-ninth; George H. Sutton, of the Thirty-first; William Henkel, of the Eighteenth; Otto Irving Wise moved, of the Sixth, of which George Wagner, a lieutenant of ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray, of the Eighth, who opposed Quigg's selection at Platt's Saturday caucus, is leader—dissented and demanded a roll call.

Bellamy broke loose again. The Quigg men shouted "Put him out!" The roll call proceeded amid a babel of cries, cheers and jeers. When the Sixth District was reached four negatives were recorded. In the Eighth District call Committee man Murray was recorded as absent. The count was then taken by the Quigg men. Stewart, of the Twentieth District, who was a leader in the opposition to Quigg, cast the votes of his district for him.

When the vote was announced, Chairman Quigg was escorted to the platform. In a speech accepting the nomination, he pleaded for fusion, and attempted to placate the Citizens' Union. In part Mr. Quigg said:

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BOOTH-TUCKER'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

He Says That There Were No Drums Used After Midnight.

NO "LOUD" MUSIC, EITHER.

Brigadier Alice Lewis Wanted to Sing a Solo for the Court and Jury.

THE BAND READY TO PLAY TUNES.

But the Judge Said "No,"—The Testimony Finished and the Summing Up Will Begin To-day with the Opening of Court.

When at the close of court yesterday both prosecution and defence in the Booth-Tucker case rested a witness remarked, "It's all over now, but the shouting." The lawyers will sum up this morning, and after a brief charge by Judge Newburger the case will go to the jury.

It was thought yesterday that the jury would be given an opportunity to hear the Salvation Army band. The defence marched it down from the barracks, and after the Court had refused to permit them to render a few selections they were marched back again. The members of the army were anxious to demonstrate to the jury that the neighbors about the barracks could not appreciate music and didn't know the real article when it was given them.

Booth-Tucker's Evidence.

When court opened in the morning District Attorney Welsh said that the prosecution had no more witnesses they cared to place upon the stand. Former Mayor A. Oakley Hall made a motion to dismiss the indictment on the ground that the Salvation Army owned their own building, and that the officers, if any had been committed, was one subject to a civil suit and not to a criminal action. The motion was denied, and Mr. Hall called Commander Frederick de Latour Booth-Tucker to the stand.

"Your baptismal name is Tucker?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"And you added the hyphenated name of Booth because you married General Booth's daughter?"

"The witness said he had, and was led to recite all that occurred on the night of the 18th of April.

"There were two meetings that night," said he. "The first closed at 10 o'clock. It was a welcome home to me from my trip West. The second was after 10 o'clock and lasted until 4:30 in the morning. I was told that some complaint had been made and ordered the band to stop before midnight."

"But you had music?"

"Yes, piano and some string instruments," was the reply.

"Was the meeting orderly?"

"As orderly as any church."

"The commander said that there was no drumming at the meeting, but stated that the staff brass band of sixteen pieces had played at the all-night prayer meeting previous."

No Tuning Allowed.

"It has been stated here that there was tuning of instruments on Sunday. Is that so?" asked Mr. Hall.

"No, sir, some months ago I issued an order that there was to be no tuning of instruments on Sunday," replied the witness.

Mr. Welsh took the witness, and, after inquiring if the 2,000 people who were present sang all night and learning that they did, asked:

"Were there no brass instruments on the night of April 13?"

"Three or four, but no drumming. I remember having it stopped," was the answer. "We did not have loud music," the witness continued.

"I object to the word 'loud' and move it be stricken out," said Mr. Welsh. The Court ordered it stricken out, while the Commander appeared surprised.

"The dedication of the heavenly babe" and said: "I must strongly object to any such term as 'heavenly babe' being used in connection with my child. I saw no such placard."

Mrs. Booth-Tucker followed her husband, and, in answer to a question, she said that no such term as "heavenly babe" had been used in advertising the meeting referred to on the first day of the trial.

"I know," she said, "because it is my babe."

Brigadier Alice Lewis, who was educated for the operatic stage and who leads the singing, was placed upon the stand. She said she sang solos, and, with a book in her hand, said:

"I will sing one now if you desire."

"No, no," said Mr. Hall, "I'm afraid the Judge would object, although the Lord Chancellor of England on one occasion"

"I know Mr. Hall, but that was in the last century," said Judge Newburger before he could finish. The Brigadier looked disappointed. She said there were no vulgar songs rendered, and when asked by Mr. Welsh if there was any shouting she said:

"That depends upon what you call shouting. When people feel Christ entering their souls they are apt to be joyful and express their feelings with hallelujahs in the praise of the Lord."

"Were there no yells?" asked Mr. Welsh.

"There were shouts of joy when a soul was washed pure as snow."

"Was it powerful?"

"Of course it was powerful. A soul had been saved."

"Do you know what a yell is?"

"Yes, I have been lecherous."

The witness was a little too much for Mr. Welsh, and was excused. She then took a seat by the side of the Commander and his wife.

Mrs. Mead, one of the neighbors, was recalled by the prosecution, and said that a door from the auditorium opened within three feet of her bedroom, that it was open in warm weather. She said:

"All we want is sleep, and when they are not singing for them to keep the children and others from beating and kicking the bass drum and trying to play the piano."

This closed the testimony. The band, badly disappointed, filed out of court. A verdict should be rendered by this afternoon.

But the most audacious lawbreaker, according to the Journal's kodak, is a firm of which one member belongs to the Citizens' Union Sub-Committee on Work Among Business Men. His name is John Claflin, and he is a veritable Chevalier Bayard among reformers.

The building occupied by H. B. Claflin & Co. is one of the largest in the wholesale district. One side of it takes up an entire block on Worth street. It would need a dozen photographs to do complete justice to that block as it appeared yesterday afternoon.

It was a wilderness of packing cases, ranging from the big to the middling sized—from boxes into which you could pack a sweatshop, old-time household furniture, to boxes no higher than a man's hip. By actual count, there were seventy-four of these boxes in that one block—all of them belonging to H. B. Claflin & Co.

How many square yards of space belonging by right to the taxpayers at large were thus appropriated by the firm from which Mr. Claflin, of the Citizens' Union, derives his income, only a skilled mathematician could compute.

These, then, are a few of the reformers who have not considered that reform like charity, should begin at home, or who believe that reform—like charity again—covereth a multitude of sins.

There are others, according to Superintendent Henkel.

WHAT REFORMERS BREAK THE LAW?

If the Camera Does Not Lie Citizens' Union Men Obstruct Walks.

WORST OFFENDERS, TOO.

Snapshot Shows Over Seventy Boxes in front of H. B. Claflin's Block.

FAULKNER, PAGE & CO., TOO.

Mayor Strong's Sidewalk Clear, but His Neighbor's Debris Gives Him the Appearance of Evil.

This is a story that might just as easily be told by the kodak alone, but mere words may be employed to explain why it is necessary to tell it.

It seems, then, that William Henkel, the superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, has written a letter to Peter Conlin, the Chief of Police. It is a painful letter, because it is destructive of some of the most cherished illusions of good citizens.

Superintendent Henkel complains that he cannot keep the down town streets and sidewalks clear, because the merchants whose establishments abut on the obstructed thoroughfares bid defiance to him, and all the powers of the municipality. But that is not all. The worst offenders, according to Mr. Henkel, the most confirmed blockaders of traffic, the most insolent obstructors of pedestrianism, are—

Misérable to Relate.

Well, it is a sad tale to unfold, but the culprits are reformers—real, downright, uncompromising reformers, who rail at Tammany and Mr. Platt, whose sublimity is purity in politics and the enforcement of all laws, who belong to Citizens' Union committees and thank the Lord that they are not as other men in politics.

Mr. Henkel's motive in writing to Mr. Conlin is to ask for the assistance of the police. "My inspectors are powerless," he says, in effect, "because the worst offenders sit in the seats of the mighty. Some of them have packing cases piled ten feet high in front of their places. Only with the help of your bluecoats can I hope to reach them within bounds." Following which the list of names of the reformers, the most part of distinguished apostles of reform.

Such a grave charge—one so subversive of faith in humanity and its most emphatic protestations—was not to be accepted lightly by a mere newspaper on the word of a mere city official. The hypothesis that a committeeman of the Citizens' Union could be a lawbreaker was sufficiently startling to demand ocular proof. Hence the Journal requisitioned a camera, principally for the purpose of taking somebody or other once said—"The turned machine can't lie."

An exhaustive expedition of discovery into the highways and byways of the wholesale district. It was a mere fugitive trip, toward the close of yesterday's business, and it took just one hour.

Nor were the explorers equipped with even an approximately complete list of wholesalers who are also reformers. It is more than likely that they passed by establishments whose output and input numbered the sidewalks in ignorance of the fact that some member of the firm was a member of the Citizens' Union, and a possessor of the indelible enforcement of the law.

Nevertheless, the expedition resulted in the vindication of Superintendent Henkel. The camera recorded incontrovertible evidence that his charges were at least partly true, and that the obstructions were not mere inferences that a more thorough investigation would have substantiated his allegations to the bitter end.

Edward D. Platt, a member of the dry goods firm of afukner, Page & Co., whose place of business is at the corner of Leonard and Church streets, in his hours of ease he devoted his heart and soul to the Citizens' Union. He is a member of the Executive Committee of that organization, and is also a member of the Sub-Committee on Work Among Wage-Earners.

One of the Journal's snapshots shows that he is a sidewalk obstructionist of the most obstinate kind. He has a large, partly self-fronted of his establishment, Mr. Page succeeds in encumbering the city's highway and inconveniencing his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the ambitious rivals in commerce and in politics cannot hope to surpass.

By Mere Chance.

It so happened that the picture of the sidewalk in front of Page & Faulkner's place was a mere accident. The man with the kodak was not aware of the firm's association with the Citizens' Union. It was merely that his eye was attracted by the unpicturesque confusion of packing cases and the gloomy resignation with which, on desiring to pass, the roadway at that point. So the snapshot was taken on general principles, so to speak, and its value as an illustration of Mr. Henkel's complaint is not developed until later.

The business house of Mayor Strong, at No. 75 Worth street, and of Cornelius N. Bliss, at No. 100 Madison street, were interesting for another reason. At the time the camera hovered near them they were both pictures of decorum and placidity. Not so much as a hand as a hand pertaining to either of them obstructed the path of the wayfarer. Whether it be so always is another question.

But the obstructions of the Mayor and of the Secretary of the Interior were such active obstructionists that their misdeeds were nearly thrust upon the innocent bystander. It needed no investigation to demonstrate that William L. Strong was in no way responsible for the sales upon his way of merchandise that had been heaped up in the streets by his neighbors next door and his neighbors across the way.

And the same observation applies to Cornelius N. Bliss. If Messrs. Bliss and Strong remonstrated with their neighbors in this matter they would be obeying the scriptural injunction: "Avoid all appearance of evil."

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